

# CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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## THE MORAL LAW THE UNIFYING FORCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

By JOHN FOSTER DULLES

*(Following is an address, in part, delivered by John Foster Dulles at a Service of Christian Witness and Intercession on the occasion of the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, held at the Riverside Church, New York City, November 10. All official delegates to the United Nations were invited to participate in this service. Mr. Dulles is a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly, and is chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.)*

Many who worship here today are participating in the work of the United Nations. All who worship here are participating in that work indirectly. Our very act of common worship strengthens the moral forces upon which the United Nations depends for continuing unity.

The United Nations represents great diversity. I need not elaborate on that. That diversity makes for discord and, unless some unifying force is found, it will disintegrate the United Nations just as it disintegrated the League of Nations. What is the force which, overriding so great diversity, can assure unity? . . .

There is only one reliable unifying force and that is the force of the moral law.

Our commission on a Just and Durable Peace made its first statement nearly five years ago. The first paragraph of that first statement read:

"We believe that moral law, no less than physical law, undergirds our world. There is a moral order which is fundamental and eternal, and which is relevant to the corporate life of men and the ordering of human society. If mankind is to escape chaos and recurrent war, social and political institutions must be brought into conformity with this moral order."

That is the principle upon which the United Nations is founded.

During the decade of 1930 certain leaders in Germany, Italy and Japan came to violate flagrantly the moral law. Indeed, they denied its very existence. They rejected the Christian ideals of justice and mercy. They ignored the sacredness of the human personality. They looked upon material force as the supreme reality and they felt that they had become great when they became able to trample upon their fellowmen. For a short time it seemed that they could be cruel and violent with impunity. But the moral law inexorably asserted itself. . . .

The war allies, through providence, became the instrument whereby the moral law on this occasion asserted itself. But that did not guarantee that those nations would always be bound together as one of God's chosen instruments. That would depend on their own future con-

duct. Realizing that, they sought a continuing dedication to the principles of the moral law. In that spirit they formed themselves into the permanent world organization which is now the United Nations.

By the charter the peoples of the United Nations affirm their respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. They assert the dignity and worth of the human person. They bind themselves to seek justice. They undertake to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom. They promise to practice tolerance and to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors.

Thus, the members of the United Nations founded their new unity on moral conceptions which, it seemed, they shared alike. They bound themselves to work together to bring international institutions into harmony with the moral law. They were confident that if they did so, loyally and in good faith, their unity would become basic and their differences would become superficial. . . .

So far, in the United Nations, the members are paying tribute to the moral law. That is a basic fact of immense importance. It makes possible further advance in the hard task of consolidating unity.

The United Nations thus already reflects these great accomplishments.

There is a world charter which accepts, as a basic assumption, that there is a moral law and that world order requires conformity with it.

The charter spells out many practical implications of the moral law.

The Charter establishes open processes which require the statesmen of the world to expose their plans and purposes to the moral judgment of mankind.

These are achievements, the like of which men have never seen before. They create a new situation which now shifts to the peoples of the world a heavy responsibility for the next phase in the development of world order. They have

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# DRYS SUE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

R. H. Martin, Chairman, Committee Against Liquor Advertising, National Temperance and Prohibition Council.

Sam Morris and Henry M. Johnson individually, and on behalf of The National Temperance and Prohibition Council and "the boys and girls of our country," filed suit October 30, 1946 in the Western District of Kentucky Federal Court against Columbia Broadcasting System and Schenley Distillery Corporation for "damages and relief against Columbia's selling the choicest radio time to Schenley and the Commercial Liquor Interests for broadcasts to glamorize wine and beer drinking, and Columbia's refusal to sell any time whatever to the Abstinence, Church and Welfare Forces for broadcasts counselling against the drinking of alcoholic beverages."

The amount of damages asked for is something over \$15,000,000 — three times the amount (\$5,000,000) — alleged to have been paid by the liquor interests in the last three years to Columbia. They also ask that Columbia's earned and built-up surplus of over \$18,000,000, after Columbia has paid enormous dividends, salaries, bonuses, "be frozen and impounded by the court, as belonging to the trust of the Peoples' Radio Spectrum, which Columbia is operating as a fiduciary trustee, and is required under the law to operate in the public interest." The above amounts as well as plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, are asked to be used for broadcasts in the "Public Interest," including plaintiffs' non-drinking broadcasts.

They also ask for dissolution of Columbia Broadcasting System, appointment of a receiver for Columbia pending dissolution, and the revocation of Columbia's licenses.

## Parties to the Suit

Sam Morris, an ordained minister, is recognized by wet leaders as "easily the most valuable man to the drys who has entered the service of their cause in several generations." He is known as "The Voice of Temperance."

Henry M. Johnson is a citizen and outstanding attorney of Louisville, Ky. For 15 years he has been president of the Kentucky Sunday School Association and has given much of his time and ability, without financial remuneration, to the advocacy of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages.

Columbia Broadcasting System owns and operates seven 50,000-watt power stations. In addition it has 150 affiliated stations. With its owned and affiliated stations, approximately 88 per cent of the nation's population is within listening range of its broadcasts.

Schenley Distillery Corporation with the 53 subsidiary corporations it has purchased, included in which is the recently acquired Roma Wine and Cresta Blanca Wine Companies, five other

wineries and Blatz Brewing Company, is the largest producer of alcoholic beverages in the United States. In the complaint it is alleged that there is an illegal and unlawful relationship between Columbia and Schenley—that Herbert Bayard Swope, who is an employee of Schenley as "public consultant and adviser" at an annual salary of \$36,000 per year, and who is notoriously hostile to the plaintiffs' position as to counselling abstinence from the drinking of alcoholic liquors, has at the same time been one of Columbia's directors and a member of its governing executive committee, when Columbia was giving regularly, twice a week, choice time to Schenley in advertising Roma and Cresta Blanca Wines and illegally and unjustly discriminating against plaintiffs and the total abstinence forces of the nation in refusing to give them any time in violation of its fiduciary trust.

## Radio Commission Warning

In the complaint to the court it is stressed that Columbia and the broadcasting companies are operating under a license from the U. S. Government through the Federal Communications Commission; that their license does not give them ownership of the Radio Spectrum (which belongs to the people); that the Supreme Court of the U. S. holds that the licensee has no "property right" in the radio spectrum and that the broadcasting companies are required to use the privileges conferred upon them in the "Public Interest." This is all set forth in a striking statement and warning which the Radio Commission issued immediately following repeal in anticipation of the use the liquor interests would attempt to make of the radio in advertising their products, which is quoted in the complaint as follows:

"The Federal Radio Commission calls renewed attention of broadcasters and advertisers to that Section of the Radio Act of 1927 which provides that stations are licensed only when their operation will serve public interest, convenience and necessity, and asks the intelligent cooperation of both groups insofar as liquor advertising is concerned.

"Although the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been repealed by the 21st and so far as the Federal Government is concerned there is no liquor prohibition, it is well known that millions of listeners throughout the United States do not use intoxicating liquors and many children of both users and non-users are part of the listening public. The Commission asks the broadcasters and advertisers to bear this in mind.

"The Commission will designate for hearing the renewal application of all stations unmindful of the foregoing and they will be required to make a showing that their continued operation will serve public interest, convenience and necessity."

## Schenley's Huge Profits

With reference to the huge profits which have enabled Schenley after paying enormous dividends, salaries, etc., to pile up an "Earned and Built-up Surplus of over \$18,000,000," the complainants cite, among other things, the following:

"That the net earnings of two of the companies owned by Schenley for their fiscal year ending August 31, 1945 were as follows:

Cresta Blanca Wine Company, net earnings of \$257,811.88 on a capital stock of \$275,000.

Roma Wine Company, net earnings of \$852,277.16 on a capital stock of \$1,000."

## Your Help Needed

This is the culmination of a long uphill fight initiated and carried forward by Mr. Norris and Mr. Johnson at their own expense, to secure for the total abstinence forces of America their right to present the case against the beverage us of alcohol over Columbia and other broadcasting stations. The National Temperance and Prohibition Council, by resolution at its annual meeting in Washington, January, 1945, delegated them to act for the Council in this matter.

This legal battle is tremendously important in the fight against the liquor industry. These men should have the support of all the temperance organizations and forces of the country. One of the best ways of giving this support is to get the facts in this situation before the people. This will give them substantial backing from the Court of Public Opinion.

The writer recently had a conference with Mr. Johnson, the legal counsel of the Drys in this case. He has informed that CBS has questioned the jurisdiction of the Federal Court of the Western District of Kentucky in this case and is endeavoring to have the case transferred to a Federal Court of New York State. This legal issue will be argued before the Kentucky Court and will be decided on the basis of whether the "substantial interests" are involved in the area over which this Court has jurisdiction. From the statements presented to the writer and from the statements appearing in Mr. Johnson's brief it would appear that substantial interests of many thousands of citizens in Western Kentucky are involved.



# INSTITUTE ON THE UNITED NATIONS

By R. H. Martin, D.D.

The writer was one of 50 persons who attended an Institute on the United Nations held in New York City on November 25 and 26, sponsored by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The letter from Dr. Van Kirk inviting us stated that only 50 could be accommodated. We were glad to be of this number of editors of religious papers and Christian leaders of the U. S. who had the privilege of attending and participating in this institute.

The two days spent in contact and fellowship with representatives of the United Nations, our own Department of State, and church leaders, was a privilege which the writer appreciated and by which he was greatly benefited.

The headquarters of our delegation was the Prince George Hotel. At 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning we were taken by chartered bus to the headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success on Long Island. At 11 A. M. we were addressed by Mr. J. B. Orrick, Chief of the Section for Voluntary Organizations and by two assistants to the Secretary General of the United Nations who welcomed us and gave us information of great value concerning the United Nations and its functions.

After luncheon at the cafeteria where a thousand people or more of all races mingled together, the members of our delegation were given tickets of admission to the room in which the Committee on Trusteeships was in session. Sixteen or 17 nations were represented on this committee. New Zealand's trusteeship of the West Samoan Islands was under discussion. Some of the articles of agreement in this trusteeship were not acceptable to the representatives of Russia, China and India. Amendments to these articles were under discussion. Most of the delegates participated in the discussion. Little progress had been made when we left about 5:30 to go back to New York City.

At 8 o'clock our delegation met at the New York headquarters of our State Department in the Fiske Building, 250 W. 57th Street. There we were addressed by Mr. Chester Williams, Public Liaison Officer of the Department of State, and by John Foster Dulles who is one of the representatives of the United States at the UN.

Tuesday morning we were again taken by chartered bus to Lake Success where the members of our delegation sat in on meetings of various Commissions or Committees. It fell to the writer's lot to go back again to the meeting of the Committee on Trusteeship where he again listened to the discussion of the New Zealand trusteeship

for two or more hours. Several amendments were disposed of. The progress made was most encouraging.

After lunch we were taken back again to New York where the delegates spent three or four hours together in the Assembly Room of the Presbyterian headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue. At this meeting we listened to representatives of the Federal Council and other organizations and discussed what we as Christian leaders could do in getting across to Christian people what we had learned, and how we might inspire them to meet their responsibilities in making this great undertaking a success.

## Impressions from the Institute

*First.* I was deeply impressed by the desire expressed and the effort that is being made to get to the people of all the nations of the world information regarding the United Nations as stressed by the three representatives of the UN who addressed us on Monday afternoon. In this respect the UN is different from the League of Nations. This is an organization, not of nations, but of the people of the United Nations. Its charter reads: "We, the people of the United Nations." The people must be informed. It must have their backing to succeed. Representatives of this organization are going to great length to get this information to the people by means of the press, the radio, pictorial presentation of the organs of the UN, the publication and distribution of documents and by inviting non-governmental groups to come and witness its proceedings.

We were also told that they wanted the reaction of the peoples as to what the UN is doing, their approval or disapproval.

*Second.* As I viewed pictorial presentations of the various organs of the UN and was informed of the functions of each, it came home to me that an understanding of the organization of the UN and the functions of its branches is essential as a prerequisite in following intelligently its proceedings. For this reason we are giving four pages in this issue of *The Christian Statesman* to a pictorial presentation of the chief organs of the UN and a brief explanation of the functions of each.

*Third.* Another impression is the magnitude and complexity of this undertaking. If any group of statesmen ever needed Divine guidance and strength the representatives of these 54 nations need it. We lament that this has not been sought by prayer in formal meetings of the UN. Nevertheless many of these representatives are pray-

ing men, who are not only themselves praying for Divine aid, but have requested the prayers of others.

When the Atomic Energy Commission met November 13 for its first inspection of the Oak Ridge Plant, Chairman Lilienthal did not quite know how to begin the proceedings. Finally he said: "Well, I guess we might as well begin." Then clearing his throat he spoke the thoughts of all the five commissioners. "I have taken the oath of office several times before in my life. But the last four words never had the meaning they have today. So I'd just like to begin by repeating them—so help me God."

We as Christians owe it to these men to pray for them.

*Fourth.* I was also deeply impressed with the responsibility of the people, especially of Christian people, for the success or failure of the UN. Their duty and responsibility was emphasized by the three representatives who spoke to us on Monday afternoon. It is also set forth by Mr. Dulles in his article in this issue of *The Christian Statesman*. The people of the United Nations are the jury before whom these representatives are presenting their case for a just and peaceable world. They will give the verdict. If there is to be a right verdict they must keep informed of the actions of these representatives and judge them by right standards. We as Christians believe these should be the Christian standards of justice and good will. To develop a strong public opinion for such standards and give it effective expression is the tremendous task to which they should give themselves whole heartedly.

*Fifth.* Finally after witnessing the earnestness of these representatives and the spirit of give and take which characterized their proceedings, I came away with the conviction that if the people, especially the Christian people, do their part, with the help of God which He will surely give in answer to our prayers, this great enterprise will succeed. May God grant it!

\* \* \*

The two-page article in the September issue of *The Christian Statesman*, entitled "Crime, Juvenile Crime; Causes and Cure," by J. Edgar Hoover, created a wide interest. We had calls for extra copies of this issue totaling several hundred. One retired pastor of Washington State ordered 100 copies. To meet the demand we had 5,000 reprints of this article made. This supply is almost exhausted. The Committee on Woman's Work of the Southern Presbyterian Church ordered 1,500 copies.



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1906 at Pittsburgh, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.**CHRISTIAN STATESMAN TO BE  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY**

By action of the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association *The Christian Statesman* will hereafter be published bi-monthly instead of quarterly. The plan is to have the issues come out in January, March, May, July, September and November. This change will be made beginning with the March 1947, issue. The subscription price will remain the same as heretofore, \$1.00 per year.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT**

We are glad to make announcement to all the friends and supporters of The National Reform Association that by a recent action of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government, contributions, bequests, legacies, properties given to The National Reform Association are exempt from income taxes. In making out your income tax report you should include contributions to The National Reform Association whether made directly or through church treasurers with other contributions to religious, educational and charitable purposes which are exempt from income tax up to 15 per cent of your total income.

Those who contemplate making bequests or legacies to the Association should keep in mind that these are also exempt from taxation.

**SECURE REPRINTS  
ON "UNITED NATIONS"**

We are having reprints run of pages 5 through 8 of this issue of *The Christian Statesman* on the United Nations. This will be helpful in following the proceedings of the United Nations and for use by groups studying this subject. Reprints can be secured at the following rates:

Up to 10 copies, 5c per copy.

From 10 up to 50 copies, 4c per copy.  
50 copies and upwards, 3c per copy.

Copy of this issue of *The Christian Statesman*, 10 cents each. Order from THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION  
209 Ninth Street Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

**DR. A. R. ROBINSON**

The following minute on the death of Dr. A. R. Robinson, submitted by Frank H. Davis and R. H. Martin was adopted by the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association:

With sorrow, we record the sudden death on August 22, 1946, of the Reverend Archibald Rowan Robinson, D.D., who for a period of 25 years had been a member of the Board of Directors of our Association. Dr. Robinson passed to his reward after a long and distinctive service in the Kingdom of God. For a period of 39 years and three months, concluding only four months before his death, Dr. Robinson was pastor of the large and influential Sixth United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., from which he retired in April, 1946. He was prominent in the work of his own denomination. In 1937 his church elected him to the position of Moderator of the General Assembly.

For many years Dr. Robinson was President of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College. Also of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary.

He was also active in civic affairs. In associating himself with The National Reform Association he was following in the footsteps of his honored father, Dr. W. J. Robinson, who in the earlier days was one of the able leaders of The National Reform movement and a contributor to *The Christian Statesman*.

While on account of his many church responsibilities he was unable to give much of his time to the work of our Association, he was ready to give it the weight of his name, to contribute personally to its work, and was instrumental in securing financial aid for the Association from others.

Dr. Robinson will be missed not only by our Association but in the denomination of which he was a leader. To his two sons and their families who survive him we extend sympathy.

**BOOK REVIEW**

"Arnold's Practical Commentary" on the International Sabbath School Lessons, Uniform Series: Course for 1947, Light and Life Press, Winona Lake, Indiana, \$1.25.

In this Commentary the notes on each lesson include explanation of the text, discussion of the lesson, a group of illustrations of the truths of the lesson, and suggestions for teaching the different age groups.

The comments are helpful to the student, being scholarly and thought-provoking, and at the same time having a spiritual emphasis, evangelical in tone. The busy teacher here reaps the benefit of the editor's thorough study and experience. That this Commentary has been published for more than 50 years, with ever-increasing sales, is an evidence of its real value.

**THE MORAL LAW**

(Continued from Page 1)

become a jury before whom international statesmen present themselves for judgment. The verdicts of that jury, if clear and decisive, will become a kind of world common law. That will be the force which translates the moral law into more tangible applications as international law; which creates the precedents and practices and the codifications which the United Nations now lacks and which it needs to become an adequate political organization.

Private individuals constantly ask what they can do to help the United Nations. They would know if they realized that they are an integral part of the machinery upon which the United Nations relies for its further de-

velopment. They have the duty to serve well on the public jury to which the United Nations appeals for moral judgments. Like any member of any jury, they should develop the capacity to distinguish truth from falsity, sincerity from hypocrisy. They should learn the applicable moral law and its practical applications. Only with the help of that kind of an opinion-forming group will the United Nations pass successfully through its present testing period and emerge into a further phase of political development.

In performing their task, the peoples of the world will need help. In order to judge the facts they will depend largely on press and radio which throughout the world ought to be free, alert and fair. In learning the moral law and its implications, they should turn for help and guidance to religious organizations.

There are ethical principles of profound significance which are revealed to all men. The charter of the United Nations is proof of that. All of the great religions recognize those principles as part of the moral law. That moral law points the way to world order. As Christians we believe that Christ showed that way with greatest clarity. Believing that, we recognize that a supreme responsibility rests upon Christians. The church, being a creation of God in Jesus Christ, is called to proclaim to all men everywhere the way of life. Moreover, the church, which is in reality a world community, may be used of God to develop His spirit of righteousness and love in every race and nation and thus to make possible a just and durable peace. To this service let us, as Christians, rededicate ourselves.



# United Nations: Its Purpose, Principal Organs and Functions of Each; United States Delegation; Our Responsibility.

(This article is for use in the study of the Pictorial Presentation of the Organs of the United Nations on the reverse side of this page.)

The high purpose for which the United Nations was established is set forth in the Preamble to its Charter which was agreed upon by the representatives of the 51 nations that met at San Francisco and which was later ratified by these nations.

## Purpose

*"To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind; to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small; to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained; to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom; to unite their strength; to maintain international peace and security; and to ensure by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest."*

## Membership

The original members of the United Nations are the States, 51 in number, which having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, signed and ratified the charter agreed upon by this conference.

"Membership is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter, and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

Admission is by action of the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. Three new members have been admitted: Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden, making the present membership 54.

## Organs

The principal organs of the United Nations are: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

### The General Assembly

This is the principal organ of the United Nations in which every member state, great and small, possesses an equal voice. It has been called "The Town Meeting of the World."

It is composed of all the members of the UN. Each member state may have as many as five representatives, but has only one vote. It meets annually (and in special session at request of the Security Council, or of majority of members) and annually elects a president and seven vice presidents. President, M. Paul Henri Spaak, Belgium.

The General Assembly has a wide range of functions and powers. It may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member of the UN or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a member of the United Nations. The charter authorizes it as well "to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) Promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

### The Security Council

The Security Council consists of 11 members of the United Nations, five of which shall be permanent members and six non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years.

The five permanent members are: the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The present six non-permanent members are Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland.

Each member of the Security Council has one representative and one vote.

The Council holds periodic meetings but is so organized as to be able to function continuously. Accordingly each member is to be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

The primary responsibility of this Council is the maintenance of international peace and security. To enable it to meet this responsibility the United Nations has clothed it with supreme authority. In defining its functions and powers the charter reads:

"In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the UN, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf."

Except on procedural matters, the Council may reach no decisions except by an affirmative vote of seven of its 11 members, including each one of the five major, or permanent members.

This gives any one of the "big five" the power to prevent any action by the Council to which it is opposed. The greatest obstacle encountered by the UN is Russia's frequent exercise of this veto power.

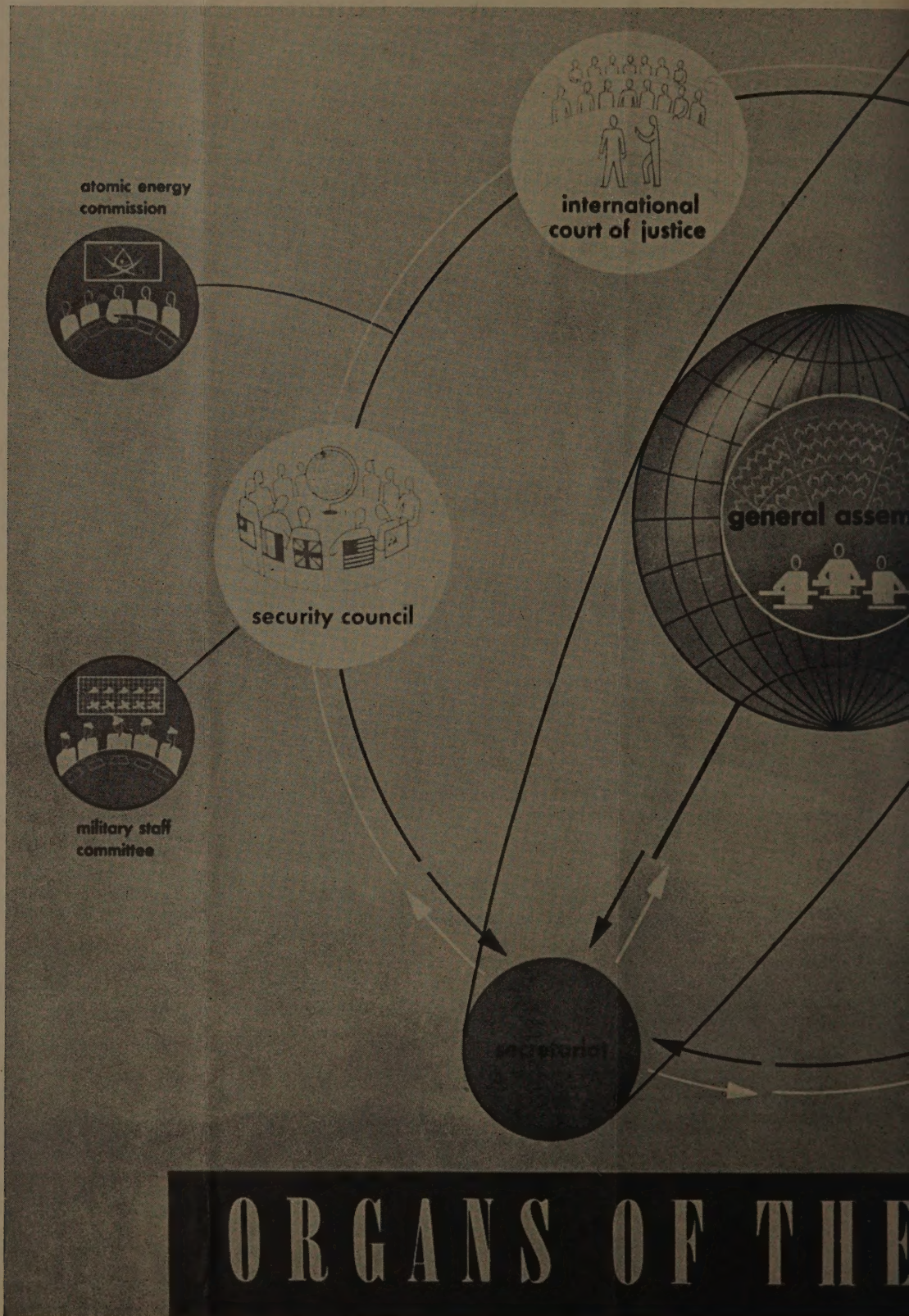
### Committees of Security Council

Military Staff Committee—"To assist the Security Council on all questions relating to its military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament."

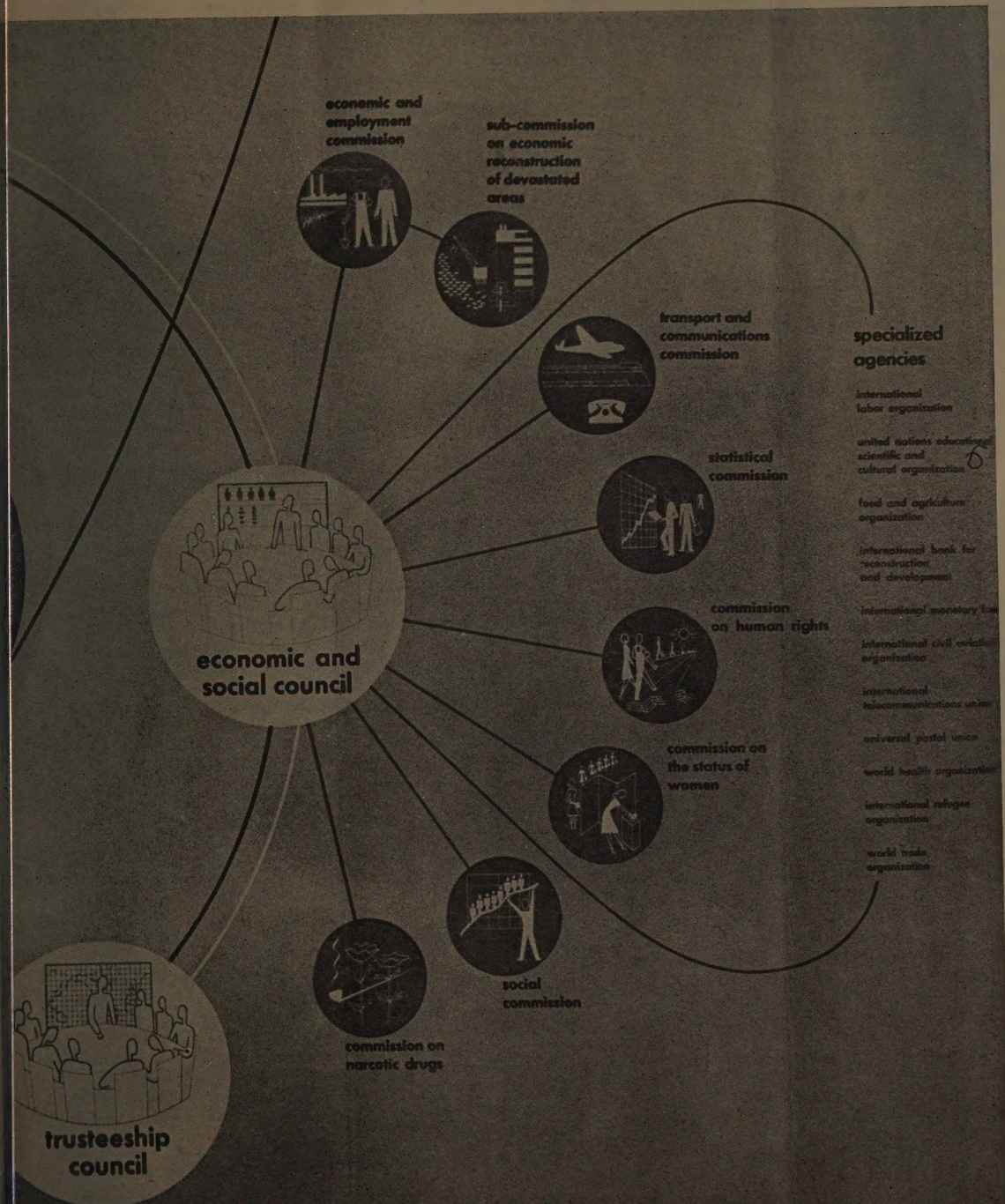
The Military Staff consists of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council, or their representatives.

The Atomic Energy Commission—This commission was appointed by the General Assembly. It is composed of the 11 members of the Security Council together with Canada (a partner with Great Britain and the United States in the atomic manufacturing secrets.) Its name sufficiently indicates its function.









# UNITED NATIONS

pictorial presentation by the United Nations Department of Public Information



### *The Economic and Social Council*

This is the main organ of the General Assembly. It has 18 members elected for three years by the General Assembly, each with one vote. Its decisions are made by a majority vote of those present and voting.

To assure peace, the UN must, in addition to promoting security through political means, establish a pattern of international cooperation for the upbuilding of economic and social conditions among nations. This must be constructively undertaken to remove the causes of war, and lay the foundations for a just and durable peace.

This Council operates largely through commissions, as follows:

1. Economic and Employment Commission (15 members.)
2. Transport and Communications Commission (15 members.)
3. Statistical Commission (12 members.)
4. Human Rights Commission (18 members.) Sub-commissions: Freedom of Information and Press, Protection of Minorities, Prevention of Discrimination.
5. Status of Women (15 members.)
6. Social (18 members.)
7. Narcotic Drugs (15 members.)

It also works, through agreements, with several specialized inter-governmental agencies—(1) Food and Agricultural Organization; (2) International Labor Organization, (3) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations. Agreements are also being worked out with the International Monetary Fund, the International Banks for Reconstruction and Development.

### *The Trusteeship Council*

This also is an important organ of the United Nations. It is designed to solve the problems of protecting the legitimate rights of dependent peoples, and of assisting them toward self-government.

Under the charter, certain conditions had to be met before this council could be established. A certain number of member states of the UN administering dependent territories had to submit their agreements to the UN and have them approved. After extended hearings before committees of the UN, eight trust agreements of Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom were endorsed and later approved by the General Assembly. This opened the way for the establishment of the Trusteeship Council. Accordingly, the following member states (in accordance with the requirements of the charter) now constitute the membership of the Trusteeship Council: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, United States, the Soviet Union, China, Mexico and Iraq.

Each member state designates one person to represent it and has one vote. Decisions of the Council are made by a majority of the members present and voting. The first session of the Trusteeship Council will convene not later than March 15, 1947.

### *International Court of Justice*

This court consists of 15 members elected for a term of nine years by a majority vote in both the General Assembly and the Security Council. These judges are chosen regardless of their nationality, but no two of them may be from the same state. The seat of the court is established at The Hague, but the court may sit elsewhere. The judges of this court were appointed early in 1946. The court held its inaugural meeting in the Peace Palace at The Hague in April and May, 1946.

This court is to be the principal judicial organ of the

United Nations. Already several nations, including the United States, have agreed to the compulsory submission to the court of all legal disputes of an international character.

### *The Secretariat*

The Secretariat comprises a secretary-general and such staff as the organization may require.

The secretary-general is appointed by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. He is the chief administrative officer of the organization.

He may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. He is representative of international peace and security. The present secretary-general is Mr. Trygve Lie, of Norway.

### *Accomplishments*

The charter of the United Nations came into force October 24, 1945. The first meeting of the General Assembly and the Security Council was held in January, 1946. In its first year the United Nations has made surprising and gratifying progress. When the General Assembly adjourned on December 16, Mr. Spaak, its president, in appraising the work accomplished, declared that the delegates "could carry home with them a message of confidence and hope." Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary-general, said, "Peace is in the air—you can feel it and the nations of the world can be proud of their delegations to this assembly."

Space will permit mention only of a few of the more noteworthy accomplishments: The organizing and functioning of the International Court of Justice; the organization of the Trusteeship Council, unexpected until within the last month of the year; the progress made toward agreement upon plans for the control and reduction of national armaments; and for the control of the atomic bomb; the courage with which the Security Council and the General Assembly faced and dealt with the many difficult problems brought before them.

### *Our Responsibility*

The United Nations is a people's organization. The charter reads, "We, the people of the United Nations." The success or failure of this great undertaking, in the last analysis, rests with the people of these nations. Ours is a tremendous responsibility. How shall we meet it?

1. By taking the time and effort necessary to inform ourselves, and others, about the UN, its proceedings and actions.

2. By judging its actions by high moral and Christian standards.

3. By expressing to those who represent us in the UN our approval or disapproval of what they do.

4. By prayer, that the blessing of the God of nations may be upon this great enterprise, and that Divine wisdom and strength may be given our representatives and the representatives of the other nations in meeting their tremendous responsibilities.

### *Principal Officials of the U. S. Delegation to the UN*

In January, 1947, Sen. Warren R. Austin (R) assumes office as senior representative to the UN.

General Assembly, Sen. Warren R. Austin, chairman; Sen. Tom Connally (D); Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (D), Con. Sol Bloom (D). Alternates, Con. Charles A. Eaton (R), Congresswoman Helen Douglas (R), John Foster Dulles (R), Adlai E. Stevenson (D).

Security Council, Sen. Austin. Economic and Social Council, John G. Winant (resigned). Atomic Energy Commission, Senator Austin.

(Gen. George C. Marshall (D) as Secretary of State in a general way represents the U.S. in the UN.)

Office of the United States Delegation, 250 West 57th Street, New York City.



# FROM A PUZZLED PARSON'S NOTEBOOK

By W. Franklin Harkey, D.D.

Delivered at the Evening Session of the Annual Meeting of The National Reform Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 3, 1946

The world is in a tumult. This is an age of transition, disintegration and confusion. In the great drama, "Green Pastures," the angel Gabriel is sent to inspect and report on our world. From his notebook he summed up conditions thus, "There ain't nothing nailed down there any more." That, in brief, sums up the condition of our age.

It is a time of demoralization. Standards of morality, right and justice go tumbling, and men lose their faith in God and in their fellowmen. Over against the chaos existing in society and about us and in the world at large is an apparent wistfulness, a longing for what Christianity professes. Coupled with that demand is the call for Christian leadership.

With the chaos now existing, and the confused thinking of men, we may well examine our resources, study anew the call that comes, and see wherein we have failed in our work. Those who expected a golden age of peace and contentment after the global struggle are not only puzzled, but they have been doomed to disappointment. The world is adrift. The word "progress" has not been written in my notebook. The question is timely; what shall be our strategy? Drifting on the present current of worldliness we will lose our Christian heritage. In our notebook is written the column with the legend, "Liabilities," and over against that is written "Resources."

## Diagnosis

First of all a diagnosis of our age will be in order. What is the purpose of a diagnosis? It is two-fold; first, to discover the trouble, the disease; second, to apply the remedy. I make no attempt to give a detailed report on "The State of the Union." No one will dispute the statement, however, that we are confronted with gigantic evils. Satan rides his black horse roughshod over much of modern life. No one who thinks clearly can fail to see that great evils flourish and vaunt themselves in the life of the present. It is impossible to catalog all of these in a brief message, but to name some of them will help in discovering the remedy for much of our misery and woe.

Does the liquor traffic puzzle you? Becoming a part and parcel of American life by law we can see how the traffic in men's souls has spread. Bolder and more menacing grows this giant octopus every day. Rich and prosperous the traffic begins to show its power. Great advertising programs are carried on with millions cast into the fund to make America like the drink evil. The cocktail party is popular. Popularized

in scores of movie scenes, it is gradually becoming a part of the social life of the country. The liquor industry will never be able to pay the debt they owe to the "movies" for making popular the social glass. What puzzles me is, that God fearing citizens will tolerate such conditions.

The desecration of the Sabbath Day grows on apace. Within two decades we have seen the sacredness of the Lord's day disappear. The enemies of the Sabbath become bolder each year. We now have a wide-open Sunday, with lawlessness increasing. Juvenile delinquency has spread like wildfire and great gatherings meet and talk over this growing menace to childhood and never mention the fact that liquor and a wide open Sunday are contributing causes to the neglect of God's house and the disregard for law. Most of those who are brought into juvenile courts have never been in church or Sabbath school, and most of them were reared in homes where the name of God is used only in profanity.

Stark paganism rises to attack the good in society. Godlessness is abroad. Multitudes of people bask in the sunlight of a society that is partly decent at least, but never do anything to make a better society. They partake of the blessings of our civilization, but pay no allegiance to the church of Christ. Having lost the faith of their fathers they are like the flotsam and jetsam on the sea. The inroads of Communism are not nearly so bad as indifferent citizens who allow the evils in the community to grow. Statesmen who refuse to face issues of right and wrong do more harm to the body politic than a few Communists who disseminate false doctrines.

Then, there is the growing conflict between labor and capital. Who is not puzzled by these contentions? Any settlement that leaves out the well being of great masses of people will be wrong. The church must continue to insist that the questions between capital and labor can be settled, but they can only be settled as the mind of Christ prevails. There are eternal principles of right that must be considered. It would seem that sensible people who are willing to consider any situation from the standpoint of "right" could come to an agreement. Is society asking too much that we start from the principle of that which is right rather than stand on our "rights?"

With these other evils we must realize that the spiritual forces that undergird home life are being threatened. The unregenerate condition of Holly-

wood is reflected in the sagging morals and the destruction of home life. The growing evil of divorce has shocked all of us. Cocktail parties in the home often lead to cocktail weddings. The lack of regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation is something that stabs the very heart of purity and love. Something more than good plumbing is needed to make a home.

If we attempt to erect world peace on the basis of man's wisdom it will come to naught. Giving God a secondary place at the council table has never brought peace and good will. We have watched with horror the march of the Philistine. We have seen what comes of bowing to the idol in the market place. We forsook the altars of mercy and bowed before the golden calf. The pages of history unfold the march of the merciless armies of world conquest. To call the roll means little, Nineveh, Babylon, Greece, majestic Rome, Teuton, Turk, Saxon, Slav—and now, proudly we take in the universe and call it a "global war." Our own day witnesses to the folly of those who seek to dominate mankind. The atomic bomb will be no better than other implements of warfare, for they all end in disaster. The nations are now at the crossroads. Science makes no contribution toward peace. Consider this enigma, the great age of science becomes the most diabolical in the annals of time.

The diagnosis then is simple. Our time is afflicted with the terrible disease, sin. Sin, the ugly dark thing that man dislikes to face. The trouble with life about us is sin. There is no escape from that diagnosis. One cannot avoid that statement by saying, "That is too old-fashioned," or by saying, "We want a bill of particulars." If such is called for, such a bill can be prepared in detail.

Sin is selfishness. The evils of our social order are due to sin. Greedy men batten on the weaknesses of others. If it is the liquor traffic, millions pour into the coffers of those who manufacture beverage alcohol. A Christian democracy will make all the difference in the world.

## Remedy

Now, the question on my notebook is, How can we release constructive forces? Do we have the remedy? Is the Gospel sufficient for an age like ours? Is Christ adequate? Can the church meet the situation with a healing balm? Who is sufficient for these things? After all the Gospel deals in great realities. It faces the deep needs of life, and it has the remedy. Organizations like the National Reform Asso-



ciation are challenged by the conditions we face today. Our witness is needed. Encouragement is found in the United Nations Assembly, and other organizations that seek for good will and understanding.

Let it be clearly understood that the church has the responsibility to develop a Christian conscience which will be a commanding force in the community and in the world. Specifically it is this, Christianity must serve as the conscience for this confused age. Christian education has its place, for apart from Christ the world is undone. Neglect of the Word of God has proved our undoing. Ignoring God and the failure to recognize the Lordship of Christ have led us into folly. Now, if ever, the Christian church must prove that it is the salt of the earth, capable of saving civilization from disintegration. Our civilization need not die, if we are willing to follow Christ in His onward march for the salvation of the world.

To unite Christendom in concerted planning and action, to banish war and secure justice for all men, irrespective of race or color, this is a part of the Christ-centered program that calls for the finest and best that the church can offer. The work for world unity of Christians must go on. No opportunity ever confronted the church like this. It is our duty to send forth men and women to become heralds of a better day, men and women with a passion to serve the Lord Christ. Ours is the mighty passion to preach the way of reconciliation between man and God.

Furthermore, central in our message must be the atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ. On the cross Christ paid the price for man's redemption. Until men see in Him the way into eternal life they will continue to flounder and fail in their program for living. So, for us, we can point to the fact that at the center of the Christian message as it approaches the age-old malady of sin is a Divine Saviour with a supernatural cure. We are puzzled about many things. But, at no time has the Lord of Glory deserted His people. Insofar as we have compromised, or failed we have saddened His heart, but He abides with us.

"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter." In our agony in the war we found the faith which is the substance of things hoped for. With Christ in the heart there is the dawning of a new day. The awakening for which we pray may come as the dawning of the day, something beautiful and new. Out of the thunder of the events of these years let us believe that the new day is dawning. The unity of Christ's followers is a reality. Our hearts are optimistic. Our eyes are set toward the dawn. The Kingdom of God is within you. Let us work for the building of the Kingdom of Love in life.

## ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

In the year 1946 The National Reform Association distributed approximately 800,000 pages of literature. At least 250 addresses were made on various phases of National Reform by members of the organization's staff. As a result of the Association's efforts, many others made addresses, particularly on the subject of The Christian Sabbath.

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### President's Trips

On November 25 and 26 Dr. Martin attended an "Institute on The United Nations" in New York City. The number of persons who could be accommodated at this Institute was limited to 50. Dr. Martin attended on invitation of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Two full days were spent in hearing messages from Representatives to the United Nations, the United States Department of State, and in sitting in on committee and commission meetings of the United Nations at Lake Success. An account of this Institute is reported elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Martin spent November 29 at Louisville, Ky., where he conferred with leaders of organizations interested in the introduction of Bible Study courses in the public schools of that state, and also with Attorney Henry M. Johnson who with Sam Morris has sued the Columbia Broadcasting Co. for \$15,000,000 in the name of The National Temperance and Prohibition Council.

On December 1 he presented the National Reform cause at the morning and evening services of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Bloomington, Indiana, and the following day conferred with Dr. H. Lester Smith, just retired from the Deanship of the School of Education of the University of Indiana, on the Association's program for the Bible and Religion in our public schools.

On December 8 he spoke on National Reform in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, Mich., and on the following Tuesday addressed a meeting of the Federation of W.C.T.U. organizations of Pontiac, Mich., and vicinity. On January 7, 1947, he is to address the annual meeting of the Lord's Day League of New England in Boston, Mass., and will attend the annual meeting of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council to be held in Washington, D. C., on January 22 and 23. As Chairman of its Committee Against Liquor Advertising he will present the report of this Committee to the Council. The following day he will be a guest at the Annual Breakfast of the International Reform Fed-

eration of Washington, D. C., to be held in the Senate Dining Room of the national capitol.

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### Mr. Hertzler's Report

We have just received from Rev. E. M. Hertzler, the Association's Fieldman in the Department of Religious Education in the Public Schools, a report of his work from November 15 to December 15. He reports having visited 14 cities in this period where he contacted 12 superintendents of schools and at least twice that number of leading pastors and a number of prominent laymen to present to them the Association's program for establishing Bible study courses in the public schools. Heretofore, most of Mr. Hertzler's work has been in Ohio and Indiana. In this period the greater part of his work was in Pennsylvania. He visited three cities in Ohio, two in Indiana and nine in Pennsylvania. In the places he visited in Pennsylvania (largely pioneer work for our Association) he found most of the superintendents and pastors interested in getting Bible instruction to the pupils in the schools in some fashion, and several of them very much interested in our Association's program. A number of very interesting and helpful conferences were held with superintendents and pastors. He has been invited to return to a number of these places to address public meetings in the interests of the Association's program and to hold additional conferences with educational and religious leaders.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH OF THE N. R. A.

The Southern California Branch of the National Reform Association held what might well be called its first annual meeting in the First United Presbyterian Church of Santa Ana, Calif., on November 15. The meeting was limited to an evening dinner followed by a public meeting. Seventy-three persons attended the dinner and a much larger number the public meeting. The attendance was quite representative. Officers, members and friends of the Association from Los Angeles and other points as far distant as Hemet, Calif., and a good number of the members of the W.C.T.U. were in attendance.

The public meeting was addressed by the Rev. David Calderwood, D.D., a Presbyterian minister who was formerly a pastor in Santa Ana, and by Hon. Claude A. Watson of Los Angeles. Both gave messages that were highly appreciated. As reported to the writer, "both went over big." This is what we would expect. Dr. Calderwood has had the National Reform background all his life long and is an interesting and



able speaker. As for Mr. Watson, while he has known of the N.R.A. only for the past two or three years, he nevertheless dug out of the Bible for himself the fundamental principles of the National Reform Association with reference to Christian government. He is an attorney and at the same time a "lay preacher"—a fine combination. In the last Presidential election he was the candidate of the Prohibition Party for President of the United States. On several occasions the writer heard him while he was campaigning for this high office. In all of his messages he set forth the Biblical principles of civil government as the N.R.A. had been proclaiming them for the last three-quarters of a century and then applied them to the present situation of the political life of our nation. We regard him as being among the ablest platform speakers of our country.

We congratulate the California Branch in enlisting the services of these able men for its first annual meeting and we hope that they will speak for this Branch frequently in the future.

At this meeting officers of the Branch were elected for the following year. While we do not have their names, we assume that the officers of the past year were re-elected.

During the past year representatives of this Branch have made numerous addresses on various aspects of National Reform. The greater number of these addresses were given by Dr. Walter McCarroll of Santa Ana, Calif., the president of this Branch. Dr. R. H. Martin of Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the N.R.A., spent several weeks in California last spring and while there made quite a number of addresses in Los Angeles, Santa Ana and Hemet, Calif. The Branch has also distributed large quantities of literature on National Reform subjects such as the Sabbath, the Bible in the public schools, crime and juvenile delinquency, and the basic principles of Christian Civil Government. A large number of copies of Dr. Fleming's book, "God in Our Public Schools," have been sent to school superintendents, teachers and to members of school boards.

The Branch is planning for an enlargement of its activities for this coming year. The Association's headquarters has just received an order for a large quantity of literature for distribution in California. Arrangements are in progress for a Christian Citizenship Institute, an afternoon dinner and an evening meeting, to be held in the Glendale Presbyterian Church, Glendale, Calif., on February 28. Another Institute is being planned for Whittier at a later date.

Dr. McCarroll, the president of the Southern California Branch, has a lecture on "Christ for the Nation," which he has given on numerous occasions in Southern California and with great ac-

ceptance. This lecture is illustrated with The Flannel-Graph. For lecture appointments by Dr. McCarroll or others who speak for this Branch, or for further information, write to Rev. Walter McCarroll, D.D., 406 East Walnut Street, Santa Ana, Calif.

### BEAVER COUNTY (PENNA.) RALLY

The Beaver County Branch of The National Reform Association held its annual County-Wide Rally on Sabbath, October 27, 1946, in the United Presbyterian Church of Beaver, Pa. The president of this branch, Mr. E. D. Davidson, County Superintendent of Schools, presided. The devotional service was led by Rev. Ben Leach, pastor of the Christian Church of Beaver. The two main addresses were given by D. H. Stewart, Ph.D., superintendent of the Dormont Public Schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., and W. S. Ewing, D.D., superintendent of the Allegheny District of the Methodist Church of Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Stewart's subject was "Liquor—Problem No. 1", and Dr. Ewing's, "The Challenge of the Liquor Situation." Both gave able and appropriate messages.

In the September issue of *The Christian Statesman*, notice was given of an application to the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board for a liquor license by the American Legion Post of Beaver Falls, Pa., which the Beaver County Branch had taken the lead in opposing, and which, due to the strong opposition of this branch, the Beaver Falls Ministerial Association, churches and other groups, the Liquor Control Board had refused to grant on five grounds. It was stated that under the liquor law of the state, the Legion had the right of appeal from the Liquor Board's refusal to the Beaver County Court to overrule the Liquor Board and grant the license; that the Legion made the appeal and that at the hearing before Judge Robert E. McCreary an even stronger case against the granting of the license was made before the court, but that the judge had not at that writing handed down his decision. Later Judge McCreary overruled the Liquor Board on all of the five counts and ordered the license granted. Under the specification of the liquor law his decision is final. There can be no appeal to a higher court. The only recourse left to those who opposed the license was to make their appeal to the Court of Public Opinion. Accordingly, Dr. R. H. Martin was on the program of the County Rally to discuss Judge McCreary's decision overruling the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board and granting a club liquor license to the American Legion Post of Beaver Falls.

### Resolutions on Judge McCreary's Decision and Opinion

Following his message on this subject, the Committee on Resolutions,

consisting of Dr. W. W. McKinney, Rev. Franz O. Christopher and A. D. Dungan, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

"Whereas, we have noted with keen disappointment the recent decision of Judge Robert McCreary in granting a liquor license to the Col. Joseph H. Thompson Post 261, American Legion of Beaver Falls, despite the fact that the Liquor Control Board had previously refused said license on five distinct and supplementary bases, and despite the further fact that large groups of civic minded citizens throughout the community and county had presented before the court convincing reasons why another liquor license should not be granted in a city when the legal quota had been greatly exceeded;

And whereas, our righteous indignation has been further stirred by Dr. R. H. Martin's painstaking analysis of the apparently biased argument by which Judge McCreary sought to justify his unfortunate decision to overrule the action of the Pennsylvania State Liquor Control Board;

"And whereas, the newspapers of the county have given practically no publicity to this decision which Judge McCreary hopes will give the people of Beaver County some beacon light to follow by which they can measure their human rights and property rights.

"Therefore, we, a group of citizens of Beaver County, assembled in a mass meeting in the United Presbyterian Church of Beaver on this Sunday afternoon, October 27th, do hereby resolve that a copy of Judge McCreary's decision and argument, along with a summary of Dr. Martin's analysis of the said decision, be printed and mailed to the pastors of the churches and to the superintendents of the Sabbath Schools of Beaver County in order that the sober minded citizens of this county might be accurately informed of the reasoning by which additional temptations to drink intoxicating beverages are to be thrust before the youthful veterans of World War II in our county and in a Legion Hall which in this instance is planned to be a social center for the community and is located in a building less than 300 feet from a large public school."

Officers and members of the Executive Committee for the coming year were chosen. All except the last five names were carried over from the former year. President, E. D. Davidson; Vice President, W. A. Bliss; Secretary, Rev. H. P. Smith; Rev. W. W. Willis William F. Waxenfelter, J. Russell Lathom, Harold C. Clark, Frank F. Swick, Rev. M. F. Castrodale, Rev. D. C. McCoy, Rev. W. W. McKinney, Attorney Wayne S. Luce, O. W. Shannon, Fred McConnell, Clark Thompson, Rev. C. A. Reed, Rev. H. W. Nehrig, A. D. Dungan, Theodore Wallace, and Rev. Cuthbert Haines.



## Annual Meeting of The National Reform Association

The 83rd Annual Meeting of The National Reform Association was held on Tuesday, December 3 in the spacious and finely equipped East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., where these annual meetings have been held for the past 10 years. It was an interesting and encouraging meeting. The attendance, while not large, was quite representative and the addresses were all of a high order.

Rev. W. W. McKinney, Ph.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Ambridge, Pa., and First Vice President of The National Reform Association, presided over the afternoon session. A devotional service was conducted by Rev. T. Leroy Hooper, D.D., pastor of the First Methodist Church, Butler, Pa., and Second Vice President of The National Reform Association. In his brief message on "When Trouble Troubles Trouble," he stressed the fact that it is an encouraging sign when Christians and especially Christian leaders are deeply troubled over the troubles that trouble the world.

The one subject discussed at the afternoon session was "Race Relations and World Brotherhood." The first speaker was the Rev. T. J. King, D.D., pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church of Pittsburgh (with a membership of over 2,000) and a member of the Board of Directors of the Association. Dr. King gave numerous examples of discrimination against his own race, not only in the south, but here in the city of Pittsburgh. Scientists, he said, are far ahead of the church in declaring the unity of the human race, that God made of one blood all nations. He was followed by Professor John Coleman, Ph.D., of Geneva College. He stressed the fact that while we are far from attaining our goal of racial equality in the United States, that in recent years encouraging progress has been made toward that goal in the political and economic fields and in sports. An interesting discussion followed. All in all, it was a very profitable hour spent in the discussion of this subject.

The annual business session followed. The report of the Board of Directors was submitted by the Board Secretary, Rev. H. B. Mansell. Reports of the year's work were presented by the various departments of the Association—the Publication Department by Dr. D. H. Elliott; the Field Department by Dr. W. W. McKinney; and the Finance Department by E. C. Young. Rev. E. M. Hertzler, the Association's Fieldman in the Department of Religious Education in our Public Schools, reported briefly on the work he had accomplished in the past year and of the prospects of the year to come.

In his report as President of the Association, Dr. R. H. Martin, summar-

ized the work of the past year. All in all it is the best year the Association has had in recent years. The treasurer's report was presented by Knox M. Young. The report showed that receipts for the past year have been considerable larger than in any recent year and the expenses also have been larger. The Association closed the year with all bills paid, free of debts and with a substantial sum in the treasury.

The affairs of the Association are managed by a Board of Directors consisting of 27 members, nine of whom are elected each year by the Association for a period of three years. The following members whose term expired at this meeting were re-elected for a period of three years: Rev. Ross M. Haverfield, Rev. T. Leroy Hoover, D.D., Mr. S. K. Cunningham, Mr. Frank H. Davis, Mr. S. Gordon Thompson, and Rev. E. Joe Vanderwort. The following new members were elected for a period of three years: Rev. Vance Yarnelle of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh; Mr. W. A. Bliss, of Beaver, Pa., a prominent layman of the Christian Church, and Mr. Z. H. Rodes, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., of the Evangelical United Brethren Church. For the first time in many years the board now has its full complement of 27 members.

### Evening Dinner and Meeting

At 6:30 o'clock about 100 of the officers, members and friends of the Association gathered around the festal boards to partake of a fine turkey dinner. The toastmaster for the evening was Rev. John H. Gerstner, Jr., Ph.D., pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Wilkinsburg. After singing "America" the invocation was pronounced by Rev. Raymond L. Edie, D.D., editor of the *United Presbyterian*. Entertainment followed. Soprano solos were rendered by Margaret Vayle accompanied by Creach Richford. Brief addresses were made by Dr. Martin, President of the Association, and by Rev. E. M. Hertzler, the Association's Fieldman in the Department of Religious Education in the Public Schools. Among the high points in the Association's work Dr. Martin mentioned the organization of a Southern California Branch of the Association, Mr. Hertzler's work in setting up Bible study courses in the public schools, the exemption of contributions and bequests to the Association from income tax, the two days he spent in New York City as one of 50 delegates to the Institute of the United Nations. Mr. Hertzler reported that as the result of his work with The National Reform Association, on half-time service, between 16,000 and 17,000 boys and girls are now receiving one period's instruction in the Bible each week in schools

in nine cities in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and in six counties in Ohio; that 15 teachers qualified to give this instruction are giving full time service to Bible teaching, and that 97 per cent of the boys and girls enrolled in the grades in which these Bible courses are offered are taking this instruction voluntarily.

The main address of the evening was given by Rev. W. Franklin Harkney, D.D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Washington, Pa., and also a member of the Association's Board of Directors. His subject was "From a Puzzled Parson's Notebook." The address which was very much in line with our Association's work was very well received by those present. The substance of it appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Christian Statesman*.

The Committee on Resolutions, Dr. D. H. Elliott and Rev. H. B. Mansell, submitted the following resolutions which were adopted. Following this the meeting adjourned with the benediction by Dr. McKinney. The resolutions follow:

### Resolutions

1. We acknowledge our thanks to the Heavenly Father for the doors that are open to The National Reform Association and for the commendable zeal of our leaders in entering into this wide field of service.
2. We especially commend the wide sphere of operation being covered by our President, Dr. R. H. Martin, and pledge him our prayers and continued support.
3. Since it is a cardinal principle of The National Reform Association that God is sovereign over nations, we commend the statement by President Truman voicing this truth in his address of welcome to the representatives of the United Nations.
4. Following the discussions of the afternoon on "Race Relations and World Brotherhood," led by Dr. T. J. King and Prof. John Coleman, this Association goes on record as favoring a closer relation and better understanding between the races. We deplore un-Christian attitudes of discrimination toward other races too often exhibited both in the north and south. We give thanks to God that more favorable relationships through the years are being established and supported by favorable legislation.
5. This assembly reaffirms its cardinal belief in the universal sovereignty of the Lord Jesus Christ as Savior and King of nations and we pledge ourselves to seek the Christianizing of our national and international life.
6. We hereby express our thanks to our speakers upon this occasion and to all who helped to make this 83rd Annual Meeting a success.